

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. IV.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1856.

NO. 48.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,

DIPL. OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons.
Fellow of the University of Gales.
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.
Licentiate Accoucher of the Lying in Hospital of Dublin, Ireland.
Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medicine in Canada East and Canada West.
Licensed "to practice as a General Medical Practitioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Colonies wherever situated."

At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,
NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. 11-39

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 11-1

TO WAGON MAKERS.

ALL the Lumber for a Lumber Wagon, Sawed for FIVE SHILLINGS.
JOSHUA JAMES & CO.
Newmarket, Jan. 21, 1855. 11-51

F. W. BATHRIK,

TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned and orders in Town or Country, on the shortest notice. Residences—House of Mr. Brodie.
Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. 11-31

A. BOULTBEE,

ARRISTOR, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. 11-36

T. BOTSFORD,

SADDLER, harness and Trunk maker, one door south of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43-1

R. MOORE,

SOLICITOR, Attorney Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE COUNTY OFFICE OFFICE, Toronto.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854.

JOHN R. JONES,

ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.
Toronto, June 20, 1855. 23-19

J. SAXTON,

WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and Warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 11-32

Messrs. F. & GROVER,

ELECTRIC BATTERIES, Newmarket, keep constantly on hand a variety of Medicines, of their own compound, adapted to the various diseases incident to the changeable climate in which we live. Also, the Celebrated American Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors, Old Sores, Scalds, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c., together with a general assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt attention to all who may favor us with a call. Advice at the office gratis.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 11-9

MANSION HOUSE,

MAIN Street Newmarket, kept by Thomas Messier. Good Beds and Stabling and first accommodation.
Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. 11-1

F. F. Passmore, P. L. S.

OFFICE—Yonge Street, Holland Landing.
Holland Landing, July 19, 1855. 6w-19

ANGUS M'INTOSH,

ACCOUNTANT, Broker Conveyancer, General Commission, Land, and Division Court Agent.
Holland Landing, C. W.

NORTH RICHARDSON,

CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand, Prospect Street.
Newmarket, 1855. 11-1

A. M. HALL,

RESPECTFULLY announces that in addition to his Confectionary he has fitted up an Oyster Saloon for the accommodation of Ladies as well as Gentlemen.
Fresh Oysters kept constantly on hand.
Newmarket, Oct. 11, 1855. 11-36

Mansion House, Sharon,

KEPT by James H. Wilson. This establishment has been lately painted and refitted, for the accommodation of travellers. Good beds and stabling.
Sharon, June 14, 1855. 11-19

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.

A LOT Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, November 29th, 1855.

New Pottery.

PROSPECT Street Newmarket, opposite the Methodist Chapel. Now on hand at the above Pottery, any quantity of Stone Pipe Bricks for partitions together with every description of Pottery. For Sale cheap.
Newmarket, Oct. 16, 1855. 11-37

DR. E. P. KERMOTT,

Physician and Surgeon, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he is now prepared to treat Diseases of every kind, on the Reform Principle, without the use of "MINERAL POISONS."
Dr. K. would say to those afflicted with Cancer, Fever, Sore, and Old Sores of any kind, that if he is consulted to cure them, no charge will be made unless cured.
Residence at his Office, Prospect Street, Newmarket, March 22, 1855. 11-9

POETRY.

There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when we grow old,
And like a sunset down the sea,
Slope gradual, and the night-wind cold
Comes whispering 'sad and chillingly,
And locks are gray
As winter's day
And eyes of deepest blue behold
The leaves all weary drift away;
And lips of faded coral say:
There comes a time when we grow old!

There comes a time when joyous hearts,
Which leaped as leaped the laughing maid,
Are dead to all save memory
As prisoned in his dungeon-chain,
The drowsy day
Hath passed away:
The moon bath into darkness rolled;
And by the embers wan and gray,
I hear a voice in whispers say:
There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when manhood's prime
Is shrouded in the mist of years,
And beauty fading like a dream,
Hath passed away in silent tears;
And then how dark!
But O! the spark
That kindled youth in hues of gold,
Still burns with pure and steady ray
And fond affections lingering say:
There comes a time when we grow old!

There comes a time when laughing spring,
And golden summer cease to be;
And we put on the autumn robe
To tread the last declivity;
But down the slope
With rosy hope,
Beyond the sunset we behold
Another dawn with fairer light;
Whilst watches whisper through the night
There comes a time when we grow old!

LITERATURE.

The Test of Love.

"For charity sake take me in," said the lovely Mrs. Gray, with a look of mock distress, as she peeped her bright face into my room. "If you'll believe me my husband hasn't spoken five consecutive words since tea-time; and I'm quite undecided whether to request to have the roof raised so that I can breathe freer, or to go into a violent fit of hysterics. Matty," said she, with a ludicrous solemn air, "I should not be surprised, if I hadn't married the wrong man! Now, Edward is one of the best creatures in the world; there, that's just it," said she, jumping up, "he's too good. I can't think of a fault he has; he's awfully correct—a living reproof to me. Do compassionate me Matty; I have what the old ladies call 'a model husband.' Now isn't it pity that goodness and stupidity generally go together?" said she laughing. "Ned is no matter of fact. Now, if I'm reading a book and comes across a passage that delights me, I always want to put my arms around the author's neck, and kiss him. Well, I read it to Ned, and he says, quietly, (without looking up from his newspaper), 'Yes, it is pretty good.' Oh dear! he never gets up enthusiasm about anything. He looks feeling. It's really pitiable, Matty;" (throwing herself on a sofa with a suppressed yawn.)

"All isn't gold that glitters, Mary; and there are gems, too, whose value the possessor is sometimes ignorant. These butterflies that dazzle in society are mostly mere moths at home. Abroad, they are elegant, refined, polished, brilliant, graceful, full of repartee and wit; but by their own hearth stones, silent, moody, selfish, exacting and uninteresting. You'd never recognized them! You remember Vivian—? Well, that's his mental doguerreotype; in private he's the most unlovely of mortals."

"Well, this world's a hundred, then," said Mary, "or I'm one of its restless, dissatisfied ones; and, by the way, Matty, how came you to be an old maid?"

"Simply, because you appropriate the only man I ever wanted!" was Matty's quiet reply.

The blood rushed to Mary's temples; she was by Matty's side in an instant, urging her to "full confession."

"Ah, I see, my little lady, your heart is in the right place, after all, else you wouldn't be jealous I've great hopes of you! Blessings often brighten when we imagine they are about to take their flight! Your husband never spoke a word of love to me in his life—I only wish he had! I shan't enjoy secrecy upon you as to my preference; because I know very well you wouldn't have known it for a kingdom! so I'm safe!—But seriously, Mary, you don't know how to value Edward. A few more years over your sunny head, and a little more experience of the world, and you'd not bicker him for the most brilliant idol your imagination ever set up for your heart to worship."

The day was nearer than Matty prophesied! Mary shortly after was taken dangerously ill. For weeks she balanced between life and death. Whose suppliant eye sought the physicians with such fearful anxiety? whose hand, with more than a woman's tenderness, smoothed her pillow and shaded the light from her aching eyeballs? who with uplifted finger, crept softly about the house, hushing every noisy footfall? who surrounded her with every comfort and luxury that affection could think of, or money (hardly earned) could procure?—Who when wearied with business care, still kept tireless vigil, till the stars faded away, at the bed side of the poor sufferer?

Who grasped the physician's hand, saying, 'Save her! It is life or death with me, as well as Mary's! Who, but the matter of fact Edward?

One day, after Mary was convalescent, I called to see her. She was looking very lovely, though pale and wasted. "Thank God you are spared to us," said I touching my lips to her forehead.

"After him, thank my husband," said Mary, with eyes liquid with feeling. "In this sick room I have learned a lesson I shall never forget. O Matty, there may be deep strong love in the heart; where deeds, not words, are the

interpreters! Please God to spare my life, my poor love shall be his reward for this!" Mary kept her word.

Scenes at the Police Courts.

A REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF FURRIER.

The case of Timothy O'Neil occupied the attention of the court for over half an hour, owing to the difficulty which the court experienced in getting him to make direct responses to his questions.

Timothy appeared in a grey dressed-coat—that is to say, it was high in the waist, with a short and pointed tail, a feature often produced by tailors than by literary men of the present day. Timothy's rest was red; his knee-breeches were made of corduroy. Below them were long coarse stockings and brogues.

The evidence went to show that Timothy had been found drunk in the street, but he was communicative upon the subject. He did not call the officer a liar until he had heard him give his evidence, nor tell the Judge he was an "old thief." He said nothing until asked to take the usual oath. The Judge said—"Mr. O'Neil, put your hand on the book." Mr. O'Neil complied cautiously, fearing the result of his act. When the words of the oath were uttered he made the sign of the cross, and after being requested by the Court to kiss the Bible.

The Clerk—"What's your name?"
Prisoner—"The same as my father's."
"What was his name?"
"The same as mine."
"Tell me your name or you shall be locked up."

"Timothy."
"And what else?"
"I haven't any middle name."
"I mean your last name."
"O'Neil."

"How long have you been in the city?"
"Since I came to the country."
"How long is that?"
"Pat Hooligan can tell you better nor I can."

"What month was it?"
"The first Sunday in Lent."
"Where do you live?"
"With Biddy and the children."
"Where do they live?"
"The second floor, back room, bad luck to the bugs that's in it."

"I mean in what street?"
"Mike Heindery's store is on the first floor."
"Tell me what street the house is on."
"Who the devil can tell when they are bawling the names of the blackguard streets so much."

"What was the street called before the name was changed?"
"Anthony-st.; they call it by another name now."

"Worth-st., I suppose you mean?"
"I mean the painter should have put it Worthless-st."
"Whereabouts is Worth-st.?"
"Three doors from the corner."
"What corner?"
"The street three doors above."

"Well, what is the name?"
"Bad luck to you, why didn't you ask that before?"
"Well, tell me the name."
"Faith, I don't know myself. It's an alley."

"Well, what's the number on the house?"
"The number on the the door, do you mean?"
"Certainly."
"There isn't any."

"What is your trade?"
"Me father never 'prenticed me."
"I mean what do you work at?"
"I don't do any work."

"Why?"
"Because you've got me locked up in the prison."

"Will you tell me what you work at when out of prison?"
"I'm a laborin' man, Sir."

"At what were you employed?"
"Hard work."
"What kind of work?"
"In the shrover, (sewers.)"

"You are charged with being drunk?"
"Drunk is it. Faith, I never was more sober in my life than I am this minute."

"That may be; but here are a half-dozen men who are ready to swear that they saw you drunk yesterday."

"If it comes to that, can't I bring twelve as many who will swear that they didn't see me drunk yesterday?"

"What kind of liquor did you drink?"
"Mighty bad liquor, and y'd say the same as ye was to try it."

"Was it malt or spirituous liquor?"
"It was neither; it was whiskey."
"Where did you purchase it?"
"At the Dutchman's."

"Where is his store?"
"On the corner."
"What corner?"
"The corner nearest to where they are building the shore."

"Where is that?"
"Where I was a workin'."

The Court—"What was O'Neil doing when you found him?"
"O'Neil—he was lying very drunk in a hole which he had been digging."

Prisoner—"He was now, ye're wrong for wasn't I didn't dig the hole, I dug out the dirt and left the bowl."

"Were you ever up before the Court before?"
"No, nor behind either; when I want to be again I'll send to yer honor and let ye know."

"You may go."
"Thank ye, Sir—ye're a gentleman as there iver was one."
Mr. Timothy O'Neil left the court.

A Bashful man in trouble.

Your bashful men is never comfortable or at ease. If a woman looks at him he turns his face away or it looks red. He is constantly blundering into some scrape or other. A good deal as in the following, which is something of a bona fide occurrence:

A young fellow who could scarcely muster pluck enough to face a girl, was one day so cornered that he could not avail doing the amiable to a romping young lady on the occasion of a "circus" exhibition then in the village. He would have preferred buying all the tickets to be got of the agent, rather than take out the value of a couple with the naughty thing, who perceiving his weak point, seemed bent upon bothering him. She was very talkative, but he very numb. She thought tenderly upon his arm, while he inwardly said, "had rather be hanged than go with her," and if that limb had been in a tourniquet, it is probable the pain would not have proved more exasperating than what he was then suffering from the pressure it had to bear. He hardly knew, in fact, whether he was on foot or on horseback, and only realized his predicament on being addressed by the man at the door: "Ticket sir!"

"Yes sir—yes, take her," said he impatiently.

"Your ticket, if you please," repeated the man.

"Oh—ah!" exclaimed the youth, as he produced the tickets; passing into the tent he tilted by the ring, awed by the uproarious crowd of boys within.

"Dear me!" he cried to his companion, "they are laughing at us, ain't they?"

"Come along!" exclaimed the girl, and so saying she bounded up the seats, and stopped only when perched on the topmost one.

The seats were soon filled, and the performance began. When the "grand entree" had been gone through the young lady, who had been giving marks of discomfort because there was nothing behind against which she could rest, bethought herself that her attendant could be available, seizing his unexpected hand, drew him arm about her waist.

For an instant the poor young man was motionless with terror, the next moment he sprang up, and plunged headlong down the seats, overturning three or four men, who sat in a range of his heretic descent, and reached the ground with him where they lay yelling and sprawling, imagining that the tent pole had either fallen on them or that some wild animal had certainly got loose, and was undertaking to make a meal of them all.

"Take him off!" cried one.
"He'll eat us up!" shouted another.
"Shoot him!" yelled a third.
"Och! I'm kilt intirely!" cried an Irishman.

"Silence!" rose from every corner.
"Put them out added a score of voices.
"Help! help!" roared the prostrated mass out of which our hero at last extricated himself, only to be caught however by a Circus man, who cried—

"See here, Mister! Did you make all that row?"

"Let me out! Let me out!" cried the young man struggling to escape.

"No, sirree; you must answer for this!" exclaimed the fellow who held him.

"So I say," cried a portly man, smoothing down his beard, which had been knocked into a cocked hat, in the melee.

"Do let me out!" implored the youth—"I don't want to take her home."

"Who?" was the enquiry.

"The gal I came with," he replied, casting a wild glance in the direction where the lady in question sat, convulsed with laughter.

"What did she do to you?" some one asked.

"Oh! I don't know; but she caught right square hold of my arm, and—ah—ah—I don't know—but I guess she put suthin on that burnt it! Do let me out, I say!" And with one bound he flew past the door-keeper, and never stopped except when he had reached his room.

RECEIPT FOR MAKING TARTARS.—Take a handful of the vine called Rhus, about the same quantity of root called Backbite, (at either before or after the dog-days), a table-spoonful of Don't-you-tell-it, six drachms of Malice, a few drops of Envy—which can be purchased in any quantity at the shops of Miss Tabitha Tea-table, and Miss Nancy Night-walker. Stir them well together and simmer them for half an hour over the fire of Discontent, kindled with a little Jealousy—then, strain it through the rag of Misconstruction, and cork it up in the bottle of Maneuvring, hang it upon a skein of Street-yarn, shake it occasionally for a few days, and it will be fit for use. Let a few drops be taken just before walking out, and the subject will be enabled to speak all manner of evil and that continually.

ANECDOTE OF SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.—It is stated in connection with Sir Colin Campbell's recent visit to Windsor Castle, that in the course of the evening her Majesty, Queen Victoria, sat on the sofa beside her, pointed out to him that the army in the Crimea could not get on without him, and that he must return. The gallant old soldier is said to have been so much affected by her Sovereign's kindly language as to have burst into tears, and to have assured his royal hostess that he would do anything for her, saying, "I'll even carry a musket for your Majesty."

A new comet was discovered on the 14th Nov., by Mr. Carl Hrohus, of the Berlin Observatory. It is in the constellation of the Lion, near Regulus.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Sir John Franklin.

RETURN OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, AND CONFIRMATION OF DR. RAE'S REPORTS.

We have been favored by E. M. Hopkins Esq., (in the absence of Sir George Simpson,) with the following outline of the proceedings of the Arctic Expedition, which by instruction from Her Majesty's Government, was employed by the Hudson's Bay Company to follow up the clue discovered by Dr. Rae while engaged in another exploring expedition, also fitted out by the Hudson's Bay Company, of the fate of Sir John Franklin's party.

The party reached the outlet of estuary of the river on the 30th of July, and skirted along its eastern shore as far as Point Beaufort, but found no traces to reward their search. From thence they crossed over to Montreal Island, 12 miles distant, lying near the western shore of the estuary; probably, in that crossing, incurring as great peril as any in the gloomy record of Arctic travels, pushing their bark canoes boldly out into the Arctic ocean, and forcing their way through drifting masses of Arctic ice seven and eight feet thick. But they were prepared to make an effort to reach the island which, as well as Point Agile, near it, had been the places Dr. Rae understood the Esquimaux to mention when describing where the white party perished in 1845; and they had the unalloyed satisfaction of procuring on that very spot the fullest possible confirmation of Dr. Rae's report. They also met Esquimaux in that vicinity who had seen the whites, and gave much valuable information. Suffice it to say that on the island were discovered the remains of a boat, which had been partially destroyed by the natives for the sake of the wood and the metal fastenings. Although there was sufficient left to identify it as belonging to the Franklin Expedition, one fragment of wood (now, as some other small relics, in the possession of the Hudson's Bay Company at Lachine) having the name of "Terror" branded on it, while another piece has the name of Mr. Stanley, (Surgeon of the "Erebus") cut up on it, this latter being part of a snow-shoe, evidently of English manufacture, being made of oak; a species of wood no man accustomed to use snow-shoes would ever select for the purpose. No papers or books, nor human remains were found; nor was it likely, as four years elapsed since this tragedy was enacted upon a low sandy beach, exposed to the storms of four Arctic winters, and there is little doubt that either the sea has washed off, or the sand has buried deep, the unfortunate who perished on this spot. The Esquimaux were very friendly, and freely displayed all their treasures, obtained from the boat or found near it, and these consisted principally of the ornaments, used by them as toilet ornaments, the empty preserved mutton cans, &c., &c., but no papers, and the natives stated, with every evidence of sincerity, that none had ever been seen or found.

Everything portable was secured by Messrs. Anderson and Stewart and brought back, are now on their way to Canada; it would be useless to recount them all, but we may mention, bar iron, rope with the Government mark on it, ours branded with the broad arrow, pieces of bunting (remains of a flag), a letter holder, a step of a mast, &c., &c., all clearly European and all Government supplies. Is anything more wanted?

The weather is described as having been "execrable," constant storms, with ice, snow, rain, sleet, hail, thunder and whatever else can be conceived that is disagreeable. It is a part of the coast the natives, even, consider uninhabitable, merely visiting it for a short time in summer when the deer pass that way. On the 14th August, when the expedition commenced its retreat from the coast, the ground was covered with fresh fall and snow ice was firming; in fact winter had set in. Few further details of the last moments of the lost party have been collected; we may mention one mournful incident reported by an Esquimaux woman, who saw the last man die; he was large and strong, she said, and sat on the sandy beach, his head resting on his hands, and thus the last survivor of Franklin's Expedition yielded up his brave spirit. Messrs. Anderson and Stewart retraced their steps to Great Slave Lake, from whence the latter continued his journey onwards to Red River Settlement, and thence to the Minnesota territory in Montreal, where he arrived on Friday evening last, direct from the Arctic Sea, after upwards of five thousand miles travel in an open craft and through uninhabited regions, without a halt. A low fever, taken at Red River, may serve to bring home to our appreciation what this North-West expedition accomplished, and went through. In thirteen months, to days, the Esquimaux who were sent from Lachine, to form part of the expedition returned thither, thus performing in one year, the same service that Sir George Back got through in three. For six days and nights the party saw no fire, no smoke, no timber on Great Slave River or Arctic sea; and during those six days they travelled incessantly in open craft in a "rauche" climate, never had dry clothes or slept on dry blankets, and never ate cooked victuals except on rare occasions, when they made a little tea by means of a lamp. This party of fifteen in all travelled in bark canoes, down one of the most turbulent rivers ever known, even to the "North-West voyagers," ventured among the ice on the Arctic sea; and returned to their starting point without meeting a single accident to person or property—and without, perhaps, all that was required of them; and had they gone but four or five years earlier would no doubt, have been intras-

mental in saving the lives of a portion of Franklin's party.

We think the foregoing narrative is ample corroboration of the wisdom of the recent outcry, to put "the right men in the right places."

One word in conclusion as to the Franklin Expedition. The two vessels, Erebus and Terror, left England in 1845—were last heard of 1845. They probably tried several passages but were baffled by the ice; and finally in 1845 were crushed, probably in Victoria Straits. Many of the crew perished, but one or more boats got off with the survivors, who took all the stores they could collect and travelled Southward to the Arctic Coast, in the hope of reaching some of the Hudson's Bay Company's ports. The season of 1849 was probably spent on this dreary journey, and renewed in 1850, when they reached the coast at the mouth of Fish River, but in an exhausted state, that they could merely run their boat on the beach and crawl ashore to die. This seems all that is certain, and all that we can ever know of the fate of the Franklin Expedition.

From the St. Pauls Free Press, Dec. 11, 1855.

Mr. Stewart arrived from Red River last evening on his way to Canada, bearing dispatches for Sir George Simpson, containing information of the discovery of the party where Sir John Franklin and his party perished.

It was on the coast opposite Montreal Island. There bones he buried in the sand within an extent of twelve miles. This is the fifth winter since they perished, and the drifting sands of that barren region, being in latitude 68° North, have piled in successive layers on the bones of those noble and ill-fated men.

Mr. Stewart describes the region as dreary to the extreme—not a blade of grass nor a stick of timber met the eye. No game of any kind could be found.

The Esquimaux, from whom their information was obtained by signs, pressed their fingers into their cheeks, and placing their hands on their stomachs, endeavored to indicate the manner of their horrible death. They were charged with killing them, but merely answered with their signs.

It was a very expeditious trip, it being only thirteen months since the party left the Red River settlements.

LATER FROM HAYTI.—We are in the receipt of intelligence from Port au Prince and the dominions of the Emperor, Faustin Du December 1st.

Business was somewhat more active, than usual, owing to the recent arrival of several ships and the discharge of their cargoes. Still the want of money was very severely felt. Coffee is quoted at 122¢ and 125¢ for wood at 60¢.

Mr. Henry Guy, director of the fire insurance company, died at Port au Prince December 1st.

On the 30th of November, the anniversary of the birth of her imperial highness the Princess Olive, was celebrated, both at the parochial church and the imperial palace.

A new law determining the salute and arms of the empire, has been promulgated with great formality. The ceremony of saluting the empire is to be performed by twenty-five discharges of cannon. The arms of the empire will bear the following device, "God, my Country and my Sword."

A COURAGEOUS ACT.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times relates the following occurrence, which took place at a recent terrible fire in Paris, at which, by the way, a Canadian fire engine of American model, worked by Englishmen put the others to shame. A young man, twenty-one years of age, and well-dressed, heard, at a time when the fire was burning most violently, the alarm whistle of the engine in the basement building, which indicated that the boilers had become overheated, and were about to explode. Every passage was obstructed, more or less by the flames, but the young man, guided by the sound of the whistle, rushed forward and opened the valves and thus prevented additional mischief. This was almost as great an act of courage as that performed by the well-known Captain Appleby, on Lake Erie, when, in a storm, where his only safety was in keeping off the shore, coolly walked on the trembling boilers when the "fifty-six" was no longer heavy enough to keep down the safety valves, and sat down on the lever.

PREVAILING RIVALS OF NICARAGUA.—"We are satisfied," says the Washington Star of Saturday last, "from information in our possession, that the so-called President Rivas of the new democratic Government of Nicaragua, is in fact a mere prisoner of Walker's, who signs his name to documents only by Walker's order, the penalty of death by command of that individual at all times hanging over him, for refusing to obey the commands of those who hold him really in custody, rather than sustain him at the head of a new government, as professed."

A NARROW VIEW OF UTAH.—One of the settlers writing from Provo city says:—

"We live in a site of snow the year around. We can, as it were, pick flowers with one hand and gather snow with the other. It is warm in the valleys, healthy, pleasant and fruitful with seldom any rain, but we have plenty of mountain streams to irrigate our fields and gardens, so that the latter do not suffer for want of moisture. We have no fever and ague; there is always a mountain breeze which affords us a very pure atmosphere."

We regret to learn that on Tuesday last, two men belonging to one of the surveying parties, were drowned in the Saageen river, at the same place where Charles Murphy, while saving a canoe from destruction, was drowned some years ago. We regret to hear that the names of the two men were Charles Murphy, and a Canadian from Pentanguishan. Ourselves.

ONE OF THE SETTLEMENTS.—One of the settlers writing from Provo city says:—

"We live in a site of snow the year around. We can, as it were, pick flowers with one hand and gather snow with the other. It is warm in the valleys, healthy, pleasant and fruitful with seldom any rain, but we have plenty of mountain streams to irrigate our fields and gardens, so that the latter do not suffer for want of moisture. We have no fever and ague; there is always a mountain breeze which affords us a very pure atmosphere."

We regret to learn that on Tuesday last, two men belonging to one of the surveying parties, were drowned in the Saageen river, at the same place where Charles Murphy, while saving a canoe from destruction, was drowned some years ago. We regret to hear that the names of the two men were Charles Murphy, and a Canadian from Pentanguishan. Ourselves.

New Advertisements.
Merchant Taylor—J. Leishman.
County Grammar School—S. A. Marling.
School Teacher wanted—King.
List of Letters—C. Doan.
List of Letters—W. Roe.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, Jan. 4th, 1856.

In consequence of repairs now being made to the Telegraph line, we were unable to obtain a report of the steamer now due.

The List of Letters from Stouffville came to hand too late for this issue; it will appear next week.

The Annual General Meeting of the East Gwillimbury Agricultural Society, takes place at Hamilton's Inn, Queen Street, on the 12th inst. at 1 o'clock p.m.

We perceive that the sheep sold by S. Trent, Esq., to the Toronto Butchers, at our last Fair, have been made honorable mention of by Toronto journals, when describing the Christmas display of meat in their market; and also some stock fed by N. Pearson, Esq., and Mr. T. Carry.

We are sorry, that from the peculiar physical constitution of our cranium we "cannot appreciate" the "wonderful talent" of our would-be censor; but take your time—people that live in "glass houses," must be careful at whom they throw stones. The recent powerful exhibition of "talent" evoked by the "learned" ones of this locality, reminds us of an old saying in reference to a bear climbing a tree—"the higher he went up, the more he showed," &c.

REV. S. F. RAMSAY, M. A.—A Deputation from the congregation of Trinity Church, Aurora, waited upon their respected Pastor at the Parsonage, Newmarket, on the 1st inst., with an address—accompanied with an immense sleigh loaded with Christmas cheer, as a token of good feeling towards that Rev. gentleman. The Deputation having partaken of dinner at the Parsonage, delivered their address, and after a suitable reply from Mr. Ramsay, took their departure in high spirits. All being well no doubt the congregation of Newmarket church, next New Year's Day, will follow so laudable an example, as we consider such demonstrations worthy of all imitation—leading to keep entire those kindly feelings which at all times, but more especially at this season of the year, ought to subsist between pastor and flock.

Grammar School Examination.

The examination of the pupils of the Newmarket Grammar School came off on the 21st ult., and, notwithstanding the day being a very busy one in the town, owing to the Division Court being held, a much larger number of visitors were present than at the midsummer examination—most of whom manifested their interest by remaining till the close of the proceedings—which were prolonged to a late hour. Indeed, evening came on before the Master could get through with his classes. We understand that the visitors, some of whom came from a distance, expressed great satisfaction with what they witnessed. Perhaps, however, the tribute most gratifying to Mr. Marling's feelings came from the pupils themselves, in the shape of two handsome volumes, which were presented to him on the last day of the term. They bore the following inscription:—"Presented to S. A. Marling, Esq., B. A., Head Master, by the boys of the Newmarket Grammar School, as a mark of their gratitude for his exertions in their behalf." Mr. Marling has certainly gained for himself many laurels, by the successful manner in which he has conducted the School. The next term commences on Monday the 7th inst.

Separate Schools and the R. C. Bishop of Toronto.

The circular recently addressed by Bishop Charbonnel to the Clergy and laity of the Roman Church, on the subject of Separate Schools, is a document full of instruction, not only to those to whom it is addressed, but also to the people of Canada. It plainly points out the course the Bishop intends to pursue and wants his followers to aid him in, and quite as clearly indicates the duty of every man who would not see Upper Canada made the footstool of the priestly oligarchy, so long the ruling power in Lower Canada. His Lordship divides his remarks, acknowledging—

- 1st The "advantages" gained by the Separate School Act of last Session.
- 2nd He names the "disadvantages," in his opinion perpetuated by that Act. And—
- 3rd Points out the Remedy.

Our space will not permit us to copy this precious document entire, nor even to comment upon every part of it; but we purpose noticing some of its more prominent features. Among the advantages enumerated is the following:

"It exempts from Common School taxes the tenant supporting Separate Schools as well as the proprietor."

If Separate Schools be allowed at all, this is but reasonable, and never would be objected to by the supporters of the public Schools; but in what follows the Bishop shows he is not satisfied with having what may be considered his own. He demands that which belongs to others; and in his list of "Disadvantages" indicates the nature of the demands still to be made from the Legislature. They are as follows:—

- 1st. The new act contains one annual and very hard declaration from the supporters of Separate Schools, whilst that declaration once made should be sufficient.
- 2nd. It excludes the Catholics, supporters of Separate Schools, from the common municipal assessments and tax collection.
- 3rd. It renews the obligation for Catholics where Separate Schools are not in operation, to contribute to Protestant schools, school houses and libraries.
- 4th. It deprives the Catholics from sharing in any fund arising from any source whatever, not apart for school purposes, but the legislative grant.
- 5th. It annuls the election of Trustees, if within two months after their election the Separate Schools are not established.

None of these five provisions is the legislation of Lower Canada on Separate Schools. The "annual declaration" first complained of, is that which is required to enable a supporter of Separate Schools to claim exemption from taxation for Common School purposes, and is very necessary to prevent frauds upon, and confusion in the management of, the finance of the public schools.

Bearing in mind the "advantage" above quoted and comparing it with the second "disadvantage" mentioned we may see what is in store for us if Bishop Charbonnel can succeed in his designs. It is nothing less than this, that Protestants who alone sustain the public school fund, shall, by Municipal Assessment, be compelled to contribute in aid of Separate Schools, exclusively enjoyed by Roman Catholics. Such is the distant meaning of this circular. With one breath he expressed his satisfaction of being able to control the School revenues derived from his own flock, with the next, he whines because he cannot put his hand into the pockets of Protestants, and appropriate of their substance to build up his creed. Was ever arrogance more rampant? or insolence more unbearable? These terms are too tame. Yet the Bishop has made the demand, and no doubt is prepared to urge—nay, enforce, it to the utmost of his power. Will it be believed, there are men in Canada calling themselves "liberals," who are prepared to say yes to this demand? ay, who have already said so! Such men are to be found in the present Cabinet, and among its supporters. In proof of which, we have only to look at the original draft of the above cited Act, as agreed upon by the government—introduced by one of their number into the Legislative Council, carried through that body, and for some time defended in the Assembly by Atty. Gen. Macdonald, Post Master General Spence—the liberal par excellence—and by several of their professed liberal supporters. In the 4th Section of that Bill was the following:—

"Every separate School established under this Act shall be entitled to a share in the fund annually granted by the Legislature for the support of Schools, and in any fund arising from any other source whatsoever set apart for Common School purposes."

The words italicised were struck out in the Assembly; but not until the bill in its original shape was first warmly defended by the gentlemen above named, showing clearly their intention to force it upon the country. But this was too much for many of the mongrel herd who usually followed in their wake—the dose was too large—the draught too bitter—they were obliged for once, to retrace their steps; and well will it be for the country if they be not found, at the next session, renewing the attempt. If the attempt be not renewed, it will not be because of any repugnance on the part of the Gov't—they have already shown their willingness. The Bishop in this circular declares his determination to do his utmost to obtain what he has already demanded. We cannot believe the people of Upper Canada will ever yield to these demands.

The 3rd, 4th, and 5th "disadvantages" complained of are only so many mitigating features in our erroneous Separate School Legislation, and, as such, will of course meet no favor from the Bishop and those who think with him. His declaration that "none of these five provisions is in the Legislation of Lower Canada on Separate Schools" is incorrect in so far as the 2nd, 3rd and 4th are concerned. They are the same as in Lower Canada; but if not, we do not see any reason why the legislation for Upper Canada should be copied from that of the Lower Province, unless it is desired to reduce Upper Canadians to the same state of ignorance and servile bondage to the priesthood, as that too long submitted to by Lower Canadians. If the legislation in regard to Separate School in Lower Canada be so good a model, why not that in reference to Schools generally? No doubt the Bishop will say yes to this. We find by the School Act of the Lower Province, that "no Priest, Minister, Ecclesiastic, or person, forming part of a religious community instituted for educational purposes, nor any female," shall be required to undergo any examination before any Board authorized to grant license to teach, but every such person is entitled to teach without any license. Why not copy this in Upper Canada? We might certainly wish just as much reason as the other. It is evident the Bishop's object is to destroy our noble school system, but only as a means to a further end—the enslavement of the mind of the youths of our country. God forbid that he should succeed! But look at the means by which he proposes to effect his purpose. His instructions are:

"1st. To require from any new candidate to the Parliament—for instance, in Peterboro' and Renfrew—the pledge to support the Separate Schools in Upper Canada, as enjoyed by the Protestants in Lower Canada."

"2nd. To oppose, by all constitutional means the re-election of any member who has voted or acted against that support; and if our active support might be of any service in any constituency of our diocese, for either the solid pledge or opposition, we would give it most willingly within the measure of our ability, and without any human consideration."

Plain language that! and we like it the better because it is so. No man can mistake it; neither can any honest man, who loves his country—who desires her welfare—who would not see his fellowmen enslaved—nay, who would not himself be a bondman, hesitate as to his duty. Require pledges from Candidates for Parliament! that they will do what? Why, sink Upper Canada below the lowest position she ever occupied! Can his Lordship be sane! No honest man, fit to be trusted as a Representative, will, after such a declaration, ever give such a pledge.

He, the Bishop, will oppose the re-election of any man who has ever opposed his arrogant demands; and he will be "active," too, in "any constituency" in which he can be of any service. Rather an extensive undertaking that, particularly when we reflect upon the position occupied by Upper Canada in politics in Parliament, on this subject, for the last three years! Don't ye tremble, ye U. C. Representatives who have spoken out so

plainly and voted down so determinedly against these aggressions!

But seriously—this circular indicates more than merely the desire of the supporters of Separate Schools, with regard to that question. It shows that the Bishop believes he now has the power to enforce his demands. The great number of Representatives who, during last Session, proved recalcitrant to their political professions, as well as the efforts made by the present Government and their tools everywhere, to disseminate throughout the Constituencies, the rottenness of their own political creed, afford him encouragement. It shows, also, that the parties in power have determined to aid him in his demands. The Bishop is too politic to make such efforts without knowing the grounds on which he stands. He would not risk an open rupture with those who have already manifested so much willingness to serve him. Ministers have evidently estimated their strength equal to his requirements. Possibly, they do not anticipate success in such an undertaking, with the present House. They hope, nay, they intend to meet another. The Bishop's language tells us much. His threats to oppose the re-election, &c., shows his anticipation of a General Election soon. Let a few more such Circulars be issued, and the duty of warning the public against the designs of those who would rob us of our liberties, will be accomplished. Upper Canadians are a reading people—they are also a reflecting people; they may be deceived by false professions, but in this there is no deception. We are satisfied the verdict of the people will be equally distinct.

Strange Prophecy.

There are still to be found in Upper Canada a number of newspaper writers who are continually denouncing the Opposition in the House of Assembly; some setting forth their principles to be one thing, and some another—and generally designating them by the term, "Clear Grits." For our part, if denouncing for Representation according to Population and the separation between Church and State, together with advocating for the annihilation of Sectarian Schools supported by Government, must call down the appellation of "Clear Grit," then we are ready to receive the epithet. Journals in the interest of the Government denounce the party as unworthy the confidence and support of the people; but notwithstanding this, the complete success of every demonstration made to their honor in the country furnish conclusive evidence of the popularity of the principles advocated and of the determination on the part of the people, to assist in enabling that party to carry those measures out. With all the "hiss and cry," made in reference to the "Clear Grit" party—certain journals have been pleased to style them—why is it, that some one vote given by them in the last Parliament, has not been questioned? Why do they not point out a single act against the general interest of the country, instead of making broad assertions? As well might ministerial journals expect that on their assertion that "whit was black" and vice versa, it would be believed by the people as truth—as to believe the whole sale statements made in regard to the present opposition in Parliament. We have abundant testimony at hand to prove the unjustness of the present Coalition to retain the Keys of office—their votes on the various questions of public interest, which we have from time to time laid before our readers, would, in our opinion, satisfy the most prejudiced.

Journals in the Ministerial interest are also feeling their way as the "coming leader," and although their articles are perfectly non-committal—manifestly either hailing from Toronto, or written in the same peculiar style—they give evidence of the writers being seized with the conviction that the existing Administration is fast crumbling away; and must sooner or later be succeeded by men possessing the confidence of the country. To retain their faltering position however, we find that extraordinary exertions are being made from Sandwich to Gaspé—new journals are put in circulation, in opposition to others now in existence who have dared to support the Clear Grit Platform—old ones, in their interest, exhibit in their columns articles of unusual point and ability, although professedly edited by the same individual—Government advertisements are multiplied in newspapers of the most mongrel circulation, without any apparent regard for the public interest, &c., &c. What does all this argue? Why, no doubt a change will soon be made in the present combinations, one or two will go out, while a large majority expect to retain their present places. Notwithstanding these extraordinary exertions, the Opposition or Clear Grits are fast gaining the ascendancy in public estimation. The course pursued by that party last Session, gave the country an indication of the course they intend to pursue—of the principles they advocate—and of their sincerity in endeavoring to promote the general interests of the Province. We are not backward, therefore, in venturing the assertion, that the "coming men" will be chosen from among the leaders in the opposition. Why not? Their principles are the same as those advocated by a large majority of the people, and which must, of necessity, be eventually carried out—at least, to a greater or less extent. This is the natural result of our present system of government—when a cabinet is defeated the defeating party succeed to the Ministerial Benches and assume the reins of power; and well will it be for Canada, when the existing Administration is called upon to deliver up the keys of state. Hasten, happy day.

East Gwillimbury Council.

This Council met, pursuant to adjournment, at Sharon, on Saturday last, the 29th ult.—(the Reeve, Geo. Silles, Esq., in the chair, and all the other councillors present.)

After the minutes of last meeting had been read and approved, Mr. Poyel moved for leave to bring in a final report showing how he had expended the public money placed at his disposal.—Granted.

The report was then presented and accepted. Mr. Doan also moved a similar resolution, for a like purpose, and after an examination of vouchers, it was accepted.

Mr. Holborn presented a return from S. Travis, accounting for the expenditure of the money placed in his hands, which was accepted.

A By-law was introduced by Mr. Willson, fixing the amount to be paid, and authorizing the Reeve to issue his Warrant on the Treasurer for the payment of such Municipal officers, as were not already provided for.

On motion of Mr. Willson the Council went into committee of the whole, Mr. Holborn in

the chair, on said By-Law, in order to fill up blanks, fixing the sum to be paid each. The following appointments were made:—

Auditors each,	£0 7 6
Returning officers who one day	0 10 0
" " who two days	0 15 0
Committee for revising By-Laws	0 5 0

The committee then rose and reported the By-Law which was then read a third time and carried.

Mr. Doan desired to enquire, for information how many stores had shops licensed had been issued during the past year? Report said that a number of individuals were selling without license; if this was the case, he wanted to know whether it was in the prerogative of this Council to take action in the matter.

Mr. Willson thought the Council had no control over the matter; but he held it to be decidedly wrong that the Township should be defrauded out of its due.

A desultory conversation followed, from which we learned that the money had been paid by all parties known, to be selling, except the three public houses at the Landing.

After some further remarks in reference to high and low salaries, the council adjourned sine die.

It will be recollected by our readers, in East Gwillimbury, that in our last report of the proceedings of the above Council, it was stated by Mr. Holborn, that some injudicious errors had been committed by the Clerk in making the appointment to various Wards; and in order to have the matter clearly laid before the Council, a committee was appointed to investigate the affair. This committee reported at the last meeting of the Municipal Council; but not being present, we were unable to give the result of their enquiry. The following is the report:—

The committee appointed to investigate the appointment of the Ward Land Tax, made last spring, beg leave to report that they have examined such papers as they thought necessary and find the appointment in the main, correct. Ward No 5 is lacking a spur of about 85 5/16; which error might easily be made on account of the blots that exist on the figures of the non-resident sheet; and Ward No. 2, also, has a sum of 43d too much; but with these exceptions, the work appears correct.

This report was adopted in Council.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IF we wish to be distinctly understood, we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the New Era.

DEAR Sir,—In looking among some old papers I found a New Era beginning date July 16, 1855, in which something is said in reference to a Plank Road; and also, that a preliminary meeting had been held at the Railroad Hotel, attended by the principal merchants and business men of the place, and that steps were taken for the formation of a "Joint Stock Company, to build a plank or gravel Road east and west of Newmarket." For my part, I begin to think it time that those Merchants and business men began to bestir themselves, and awake from the lethargy into which they appear to have fallen. During the winter arrangements might be entered upon for the commencement of the work, next summer; and thus avoid that they were sincere in what they then stated; but I am afraid the project will die without any appearance of nourishing from those parties who first took it into hand—like many other matters in this town of equal importance. Now gentlemen, take up the matter, and let the public see what you can do for the benefit of the place, and the community in which you live. Hoping to hear of some speedy movement.

I remain, &c., A SUBSCRIBER.

Newmarket, Dec. 27, 1855.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Appointments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Toronto, 22d December, 1855.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

John Langton, Esquire, to be Auditor or Public Accounts, under the Act 18th Vic. ch. 78.—(Appointment to date from 6th October last.)

Thomas A. Akinan, of Cayuga, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Peace for the County of Hastings, in place of J. W. Kerr Graham, Esquire, deceased.

William O. Eastwood, Esquire, M. D. to be an Associate Coroner for the County of Ontario.

Daniel Willson, Esquire, M. D. to be an Associate Coroner for the County of Perth.

Pierre Hector Morin, of Sandwich, Esquire, to be a Surveyor in Her Majesty's Customs.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Licenses to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Upper Canada to the following persons, viz:—

Dugald McKellar, of Wardsville, County of Middlesex, Esquire, M. D. and James Thornburn, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, M. D.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.

Toronto, 20th December, 1855.

PATENTS OF INVENTIONS.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Letters Patent of Invention for the period of fourteen years, from the date thereof, to the following persons, viz:—

Simeon Hulbert, of the town of Trevaort, in the county of Grenville, for "Agricultural Plough,"—Dated 3rd December, 1855.

Cyrus Dean, of the city of Hamilton, for "A new and useful machine for making use of the waste heat from any furnace,"—Dated 3rd December, 1855.

Adoniram Kendall, of the village of Windsor, in the county of Essex, for "A new machine for making shingles,"—Dated 3rd December, 1855.

Jacob Bingham, of the township of Northwich, in the County of Oxford, for "A new and useful improvement in the manufacture of ploughs," (Dated 8th December, 1855).

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret having to record an accident of a very distressing nature at the Royal Lyceum Theater on Thursday night, by which the youngest daughter of Mr. T. Cook, musical director and leader of the Orchestra, met a painful and untimely death.

The sad occurrence took place during the performance of the ENCHANTED ISLE. The deceased was attired in fairy costume, and having approached too near the stove which is placed behind the side scenes, the light fabric forming the skirt of her dress caught fire and instantly enveloped her in flames. Several other performers being near—some of whom had previously warned the unfortunate girl to avoid standing so close to the stove—immediate efforts were made to quench the burning garments. Mrs. Nickinson herself was very severely burned about the hands in this humane endeavour. It fortunately happened that, with the exception of Mrs. Johnson's clothing, which also ignited while attempting to wrap something around her, none of the other actors similarly dressed sustained injury. Mr. Matthews had the presence of mind to snatch a cloak from off the shoulders of another, and aided by Mr. and Miss C. Nickinson, and a gentleman from the audience, succeeded in smothering the blaze. A cry of "fire" was raised, and Miss Nickinson, with commendable forethought allayed the excitement by assuring the audience that there was no cause of alarm, and requesting them to remain quiet. This assurance had the desired effect, and probably prevented other accidents generally incident to panic among a large crowd. Doctors Scott and Caldwell being present at the time, medical aid was directly rendered, and indeed everything humanly possible was done to relieve the poor little sufferer; yet all efforts to save her life have proved of no avail. She was conveyed to the ladies' dressing-room, and in great suffering lingered till morning. The deceased was a comely little girl and quite a favorite.

—Colonist.

The Buffalo Commercial learns on good authority, that the duties collected in the District of Buffalo, for the year 1855 will not exceed \$10,000. Last year they were \$99,643; \$16,000 of which was collected for articles still subject to duty, and the balance on those now admitted free. The value of goods imported free, in consequence of the Reciprocity treaty is, however, enormously in excess of last year; being for one quarter even larger than for the whole season of 1854. On the contrary the duties collected at Canadian ports on articles imported from the States are scarcely five per cent less than formerly. —Colonist.

STEAM BATTERING RAMS.—A pamphlet entitled, "Coast and Harbor Defense, or the substitution of Steam Battering Rams for Ships-of-war," has lately been published in London, by a Mr. Charles Elliott. His ideas, that river or other steam crafts may be strengthened by means of "solid timbers" laid horizontally fore and aft just below the water line; that by the aid of steam they may be propelled against ships-of-war blockading a harbor with sufficient force to break a hole in the sides below the water line, which will cause them to sink in fifteen minutes. He is also of opinion that the enemy will have no time for one effective broadside, and that the steamer may be so protected that she cannot be sunk, unless exposed to any broadsides.

WONDERFUL INVENTION FOR STOPPING LOCOMOTIVES ON RAILROADS BY ELECTRICITY.—The Paris Correspondent of the New York Times, states that there is a great talk about a new and wonderful invention put to test on the Madrid Railroad lately, for bringing up locomotives all standing without the intervention of anybody else, except a bruieler locomotive coming on the track in front. It is said to be done by some new application of electricity, and to be a perfect safeguard against the possibility of collision in future—two locomotives infallibly stopping one another before coming together.

DEATH OF THE WIDOW OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—The Paris Correspondent of New York Evening Post says it is reported that the poor Queen Maria Amelia, the widow of Louis Philippe, has just breathed her last, at a country place near Genoa, and that her two sons Prince de Joinville and Duc d'Angame, who were notified of her illness by telegraph, arrived at her bedside too late to receive her parting blessing.

The Buffalo Courier is informed by a gentleman from Chippewa, Canada, that two persons belonging to that village, went over the Falls on Friday last. They were out on the river fishing, and in pursuit of game, ventured too far into the current, and were consequently carried over the cataract.

A discovery has been made of a gum similar to that of gum Arabic which exudes from a tree in the northern part of Texas. The discovery is pronounced in the Washington City Star, to be second only to the discovery of gold in California.

The citizens of Chicago talk of having a tunnel constructed under the Chicago River, connecting north and south Chicago by an uninterrupted means of communication.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER INTERNATIONAL LINE.

Arrival of the Pacific.

New York, Dec. 33, 1855.

The Pacific arrived this 4 o'clock p.m. Kara has fallen.

No particular except that Gen. Remy and another general, had escaped from the city to hasten the advance of Omar Pacha.

Gen. Williams is sending a flag of truce, to offer capitulation.

The garrison had surrendered, as there was only 8500 men, and they were too weak to cut their way through.

Omar Pacha was near Rujas, which place the Russians hold in force.

In the Crimea, the Russians attacked the extreme lines of the French, with 305 men, and after an hour's fighting withdrew.

Russia has opened a new loan at Berlin, Hamburg and HOLLAND of 5,600,000 roubles.

Naples publishes a convention with the United States, defining the rights of neutrals.

Respecting the prospects of peace there is a mass of contradictory statements. If negotiations be on foot, they have not progressed much.

Lord Palmerston and Panmure urge war; while the rest of the cabinet supported by Napoleon, suggested the propriety of embracing the present opportunity for peace.

MARKETS.
Cotton advanced 1/4 Wheat advanced 3/4 3d; Consols down to 88 1/2.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

New York, Dec. 28th.
Both armies were comfortably housed and provisions secured.

The Austrian army had been reduced to a peace footing.

The only intelligence from France is that the assistance of the Bank alone prevented complete bankruptcy at last session.

Respecting the peace prospects, there is a mass of crude and contradictory statements; but made on such feeble grounds that they have ceased to influence even the House; meanwhile preparations for war did not slacken.

The English Parliament will open on the 31st January. Considerable misunderstanding exists between Lord Palmerston and colleagues.

The Queen's offer to the consular authorities the issue of four hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds in notes of the Bank of England beyond the amount specified by Bank Charter Act.

It is known that differences exist in the Cabinet. Palmerston holds out the threat of a dissolution of Parliament over the heads of his colleagues.

The Paris correspondent of the Times repeats the assertion that a treaty of adhesion and alliance has been signed between France and Sweden and only waits ratification. He also states that the appointment of the new Russian envoy to Denmark is wholly political.

Correspondence from the Crimea states that a heavy fire is kept up by the Russians on the north side.

Money in good demand at unchanged rates. No quotable change in American stocks. Consols 85 1/2.

Exchange quite unchanged. Provisions unchanged and quiet.

The following is General Pelissier's despatch concerning the Russian attack on the French position:—

"SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 8.
"I have received the following dispatch from the General in command of the first division of the French corps:—A body of French 20,000 to 30,000 infantry and about 800 of 800 horse at daybreak, this a.m., attacked the Russian position, which lasted for an hour and a half. Some 30 prisoners were left in our hands, two of whom are officers. I am not aware of the number killed and wounded. Our loss is insignificant."

A money panic is announced to have commenced in Russia. At Moscow and other places Bank notes are refused.

Advices from Berlin confirm the intelligence that Prussia and Saxony have notified Russia of their desire to see peace concluded on the basis of the four guarantees. The communications for these States, it is said, contained other propositions.

It is stated to be the intention of the Russian Government to effect the immediate emancipation of the Serfs of the whole Empire. The Emperor is said to be favourable to the measure, and the land-owning aristocracy who have been sounded offer no opposition.

Since the snow has been covered with a crust of ice enormous trains of sleighs six miles long have entered the Crimea by Perekop and the Spit of Arabat, loaded with provisions for the use of the army.

It is stated in a dispatch from Berlin that vast quantities of sulphur and saltpetre coming to be exported from that country into Russia mixed with other articles so as to evade the prohibition issued by the Russian government by assuming the form of indigenous produce.

Advices have been received of the elder brother of the house of Rothschild at Frankfurt on the 6th inst.

THE ADHESION OF SWEDEN.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times continues to repeat that a treaty of adhesion to the alliance has actually been signed between France and Sweden and only awaits the change of ratifications. The same correspondent asserts that the mission of the new Russian envoy to the Court of Denmark is essentially political, although the question of the Sound Dues is the pretext. Mr. Tzenoboff a skillful diplomatist and councillor of state, the envoy alluded to.

BRITAIN.

Parliament is further prorogued till 31st January, then to meet for despatch of business.

An order in council authorizes the issue of the Bank of England of £120,000 additional notes.

Garazzi is lecturing in London on the subject of the Austrian Concordat.

A movement is making in London to erect a monument to the memory of Joseph Hume.

AUSTRIA.

We learn from Vienna that Count Corot will not return to Bucharest, and that the Austrian command in the Principality will be conferred on another General. The Government has forbidden the export of horses; also, of sulphur, saltpetre and lead, excepting to Wallachia.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Newmarket, January 4th, 1856.
Not much doing in Wheat or Flour at present. At the mills 8 3/4 to 8 5/6 for Flour. Flour—no change. Pork 8 3/4 a 7 1/2. Consignable Wood is now being brought into the place, and 10s for green, 11s 3d for dry, is the ruling figure.

DEATH.

At Aurora, on the 30th ult. Marshal Pearson, of R. Pearson, Esq., aged 18 years.

In Whitechurch, on the 31st ult. Miss Elizabeth Knight, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Knight.

In Kio, on the 2nd inst. Mr. David Piche, farmer, aged 32 years.

Special Notices.

To smoke a Cigar in a Power Magazine would be deemed an act of madness; yet thousands of our people risk life in an equally mad manner by neglecting diseases of the throat and lungs. This is astonishing, when we have the fact established beyond controversy that Dr. McCLECK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE uniformly cures a Cold or Cough in a very short space of time; and his PECTORAL SYRUP is equally efficacious in Bronchitis, Consumption, and other perilous Throat and Lung complaints. Sold by

D. SUTHERLAND.

Poison in the Atmosphere and Water, and in the food, is the cause of the stomach, lungs, and all the organs of the body, and is the cause of all the diseases, incident to western and southern latitudes. Dr. J. McCLECK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE, and Dr. J. McCLECK'S PECTORAL SYRUP, are the only remedies that produce these diseases, and speedily Liver and organs to a healthy action, and speedily restore the sufferer to Health and Vigor. Sold by

D. SUTHERLAND.

AMUSEMENT.

A roddy intending to be very witty, thus accosted a lady in the street:
"Ma'am, can you inform me where I can see the elephant?"
"No, but if I had a looking glass, I'd show you a very large monkey."
The roddy slid.

"Who frowned dat cat?"—A very respectable colored gentleman of Boston, a dealer in second-hand clothing, was passing down Brattle street to his place of business, some evil disposed person coming up behind him, threw a frozen carcass of a cat and hit him on the back. Instantly wheeling to the right-about-face, the insulted citizen exclaimed, in a voice half choked with indignation—
"I—I'd give five dollars to any gentleman what would point out de noxious individual what frowned dat frozen cat at me."

A certain preacher was holding forth to a somewhat weaned congregation, when he "lifted up his eyes" to the gallery, and beheld a youngster pelting the people below with chestnuts. Domini was about to administer ex cathedra, a sharp and stringent reprimand for his flagrant act of impiety and disrespect, when the young man, anticipating him, bawled out at the top of his voice:
"You mind your preaching daddy, and I'll keep 'em awake."

"Young man, do you believe in a future state?"
"In course I does, what's more I intend to enter it, as soon as Betsy gets her wedding things ready."

"You mistake me: Do you believe in a future state of rewards and punishment?"
"Most assuredly. If I should cut nugs at a red headed woman, I should expect my hat rodevied by the first eastern pair she should lay her hands on."

"Go to, young man, you are incorrigible!"
"Go to! If it wasn't for that law against bigamy, daru if I wouldn't go a dozen. But who, supposed, Deacon, that a man of your age would give such advice to a person just starting in life?"

"This took the Deacon down. Whether the conversation was renewed, will not be known till the express arrives."

A POSER.—A story is told in the Knickerbocker, concerning a little boy in Virginia. Long before he had learned the alphabet, his parents had made him familiar with the narrative portions of the Bible, which they were accustomed to read to him. One day he was permitted to have the old family Bible, to look at the pictures; and on coming to the picture of Daniel in the Lions' Den, he gazed at it for a few minutes, silently, and then running to his mother, book in hand, he broke forth in an indignant tone:—
"Mother, this Bible don't tell the truth!"
"Why, my child, what makes you say so?"
"Why, mother, didn't you read to me, that when Daniel was thrown into the Den, God shut the lions' mouths? and see here, they are wide open!"

The boy believed the picture, which he could see, rather than the text, which he could not read.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIMPSON & DUNSPAUGH,
No. 35, King Street East, Toronto.
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
PAINTS, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Colors, Varnishes,
Brushes, Spirits Turpentine,
PATENT DRYER, ZINC PAINTS,
Artists' Materials, Essences, Patent Medicines,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.
Toronto, Oct. 11, 1855. 1f-36

Fall Importations, 1855.

J. JACKSON,
No. 3, King Street West, Toronto,
HAVING completed his Fall Stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, is prepared to furnish Country Merchants and others, with every article in the Trade. J. J.'s stores will be found to consist of
China, Glassware, Granite, Stonecare,
Prest, Spotted C. C. and Yellow Wares, which he will sell.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
As cheap as any house in the Trade. Assorted Crates kept constantly on hand.
Toronto, Sept. 1855. 1f-33

No. 3, Elgin Buildings.

New Fall Dry Goods Importations

THE subscriber respectfully invite an inspection of their stock of

DRY GOODS,

containing all that is new and attractive in Dress Goods:

Filled scarf Shawls from 25s 9d.
All Wool Plaid do. " 13s 9d.
Horse Blankets, " 4s 4d.
Flannels, " 1s 1d per yd.

And every article in the trade never lower than formerly offered. This they are enabled to effect, from their increased business, without any additional expense in its management, and their determination to maintain the character of their establishment as the cheapest House in the cheapest street in the city.

J. & W. COWAN,
Yonge-st. 4 doors North of Adelaide-st.
Toronto, Oct. 9, 1855. 1f-50

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE,

No. 36, Front Street, Toronto,
Opposite the City Hall,
Kept by DAVID KLEIN.

STABLE and Sheds to accommodate travel
S. L. Meals ready at all hours. This house is comfortably furnished in the latest style. 1f-27

Stove Warehouse

NEWMARKET,
Next door South of Mr. Millard's Warehouses.

G. MORTIMORE & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have commenced the Stove and Tin Smith business, and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of

COOKING, PARLOUR, AND BOX STOVES.

Of the newest Patterns. Tin, Sheet, Iron, Copper, and Japanned Ware, which they will dispose of for Cash, or on a SHORT CREDIT, at Toronto Prices.

Particular attention paid to Jobbing. All orders punctually attended to.
Newmarket, Sept. 27, 1855. 1f-32

AURORA ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW IMPORTED GOODS!!

THE Subscribers have recently Imported from Europe, Ex Steamers Africa, Pacific, Baltic, Empire State and Daniel Webster, a choice stock of

Seasonable Dry Goods,

Among which will be found, extremely low, Plain and Cross-barred, Shirtings, Coburgs, Orleans, Alpaca, French Marins, Gala Plaid, Madras de Laines, &c., &c., Petersham, Tweeds, Broad-cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Shawls, Worsted Handkerchiefs, Mullers, Carpets, &c.

Also, from New York and Boston, a choice stock of Fresh Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Sugar-house Syrup, Tobacco, American Cheese, and a general assortment of

Family Groceries.

American Hardware, Sheetings, Canton Flannels, Salinets, Plain and Figured Hartford Remnant Prints, Batings, and Tickings. Also, Ladies' Misses and Youths

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Metallic Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, and Fancy Articles. All of which will be sold at a small advance. These Goods were brought on much more advantageous terms than former Importations, by the senior Partner.

A General Call is Solicited.

CHAS. DOAN & CO.,
CHAS. DOAN, Aurora.
Aurora, Dec. 6, 1855. 3m14

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Aurora, and surrounding Country,

That having purchased the premises lately occupied by Mr. RICHARD GILBERT, intends carrying on the business, and will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,

Consisting, in part, of Cloths, Satinets, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Coburgs, Delaines, Gala Plaid, Lustres, Fancy Dress Stuffs, Flannels, Gingham, Fancy Regatta and striped Shirting.

Ready Made Clothing,

Boots, Shoes, &c. A choice assortment of Family GROCERIES, TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, RICE, &c.,
Fig Leaf, Honey Dew and other Tobaccos, Window Glass, Putty, Nails, &c., and all articles usually kept in the trade.

And having purchased his Goods under very advantageous circumstances, for Cash, feels confident of being able to give satisfaction with regard to price and quality, by strict attention to business and an earnest desire to meet the wishes of his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

BENJAMIN PEARSON.
Aurora, Oct. 26th, 1855. 1f-39

William Taylor,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
GRAINER, Glazier, and Paper Hanger. Shop on Yonge Street, adjoining W. Mosley's office.
Aurora, 27th June, 1855. 1f-21

WALTER B. GEIKIE M. D.,

LICENTIATE OF THE
MEDICAL BOARD OF CANADA WEST,
AURORA, (MACHELL'S CORNERS.)
Aurora, May 1st, 1855.

W. MOSLEY,

CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench,
Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 1f-17

CASH FOR WHEAT!

THE Subscriber will pay the highest price for any Quantity of WHEAT delivered at the Aurora Station, and will procure bage.

W. MOSLEY,
Land Agent, Conveyancer, &c.
Aurora, Sept. 27th, 1855. 1f-34

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg to announce to the public, that they have leased the

CARPENTER'S SHOP,

Belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. James Bosanko, in the Village of AURORA, and will attend to the

Carpenter and Joiners' Work,

In all its Branches, and hope by their unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

WITTY & HARVEY,
Builders, &c., &c.
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 1f-17

BLACKSMITHING.

THE Subscriber respectfully solicits the patronage of the inhabitants of the surrounding country, who are desirous of having work done to order, in his line of business.

Horse-shoeing Done

With neatness and despatch. Plough and Harrows for sale, and Implements of farming made up at short notice. He hopes by punctuality and strict attention to business, to procure a share of public favour.

T. B. WALTON.
Aurora, May 1st, 1855. 1f-13

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he is now prepared to contract for Building. Having had experience in Toronto in some of the best shops, is able to do work in the Neatest Style—having constantly on hand all sorts of Joiner's Work

Poors, Sash, Window-blinds,

Mouldings of any size, Fan Lights, Trusses, &c., &c., made to Order, and all work Warranted.

SHOP—Late Player's tavern, Yonge-street.
All orders pre-paid, punctually attended to.
JOHN BANKIN,
Builder.
Aurora, March 8, 1855.

Just Received,

FRESH Young Hens and other TEAS.
Fresh GROCERIES of every kind, and a fresh supply of the

"PRAIRIE BLOSSOM"

Brand of Honey-Dew Tobacco, 1s 3d per lb.
Thomas Brown & Co.,
Grocers and Dealers in Wines, &c.,
47 Yonge Street, Third House North of King Street.
Toronto, May 26, 1855. 1f-22

A Building Lot for Sale

IN THE TOWN OF NEWMARKET,
LOT No. 10 on the east side of Prospect Street, and corner of Gorham Street, nearly opposite Mill Street, beautifully situated for a business place.
Apply to
GEORGE EAKIN,
Unionville.
Markham, Oct. 4th, 1855. 1f-15

PENITENTIARY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Wholesale and Retail.

Prices much Reduced.

THE subscriber has just opened, and offers at Wholesale and Retail, at the

New Store on Yonge Street,

A few doors above King Street, Toronto, a large stock of **BOOTS AND SHOES**, consisting in part of Men's, Calfs, Eps, and Coarse Boots; Boys' and Youths' Boots and Shoes; also, Ladies' Gaiters, Buskins and Slippers, and Children's Wear of all kinds, which he will sell at

VERY LOW PRICES.

This Work is from the Manufactory of the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, O. W., and for durability and quality, cannot be surpassed by any in Canada.

India Rubbers in Great Variety.

JAS. B. CARRUTH.
Toronto, Sept. 18, 1855. p6m-1y33



WESTON, COGSWELL & Co.

(Successors to Lowill, Wright & Co.)
MANUFACTURERS, 42, MAIN STREET,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS of every description of the most approved Mill Machinery. Plans and Specifications for Merchant and Custom Mills made to order. Constantly on hand—Dutch Anchor or Rolling Cloths, Screen Wire, India Rubber and Leather Belting, Mill Picks, Housling Balas and Screws, Flour Packers, Stucco Plaster, &c.

Agents for the most celebrated Steam Machines. Refer to Messrs. Hithard, Jolly & Barton, J. S. Trobridge, Pratt & Co., Buffalo, Eagle Iron Works Co., Buffalo; Dr. O. Ford, Newmarket.

Orders from Canada punctually attended to.
Buffalo, Aug. 23rd, 1855. 1f-36

ESTATE OF THE LATE

Robert Kirkpatrick.

THE Undersigned, duly appointed by law, to administer the Estate of the late Robert Kirkpatrick, request all parties indebted to the said Estate to make payment without delay; and all parties having claims, to send in the same for settlement.

(Signed) MARY KIRKPATRICK, Administratrix.

Newmarket, March 24, 1855. 1f-8

Don't Read This,

And then throw down the paper and forget all about it.

THOMAS NIXON

HAS now on hand a considerable amount of food for

MIND AND BODY.

That for the mind consists of choice reading matter—selected by himself with care, and is offered to the public at publishers' prices.

The food for the body, which he offers, is composed of—
Bacon, Hams, Fish, Cheese, Dried Apples, Fruits, Teas, Coffee, Spices, &c.; all of which, having been purchased with cash, T. N. will sell at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction to the purchaser.

Give him a trial and settle the fact for yourselves.

Do you Desire to Save Money?

THEN purchase your Groceries, Tobacco, China, Dishes, Glass-ware, Nails, Books, Stationery and Patent Medicines, at

T. NIXON'S,
Opposite Hewitt's Hotel.

Thomas Nixon

HAS on hand, in addition to those heretofore advertised, the following BOOKS—
Memoirs of Dr. Chalmers, 2 vols. Twelve years a Slave.

The American Farmer. Life of Horace Greely. Minnie Harman. Household scenes for home circle. Colonies of Australia. Life of W. H. Seward. American Agitators and Reformers.

History of the Insurrection in China. Incidents and narratives in a Pastor's Life. Ruth Hall, by Emily Fero. The Master minds of the West.

Memorials of English Martyrs. Our Parish. Cumulative Scripture Reading—Leviticus. Pride and Prejudice.

Daniel Boone and the Hunters of Kentucky. The Teacher and the parent. The Lamp Lighter. Poetical Works of Pope, Gray, Collins, Farnell, Watson, Green and Herbert.

Pearl Fishing, choice English Biography. The War of voices from the ranks, only 1s 4d. Nouvelles of the Musicians. Smith's History of the Six Sisters or the Russia of To-day, only 1s 6d. The Old House by the River. Good's Book of Nature.

Neighbors of Russia and History of the present war. Battles of the Crimea. Twentieth tales. Life and Recollections of Fanny Fern. The Slave of the Lamp. Curiosities of Literature. Earnest Christianity, by Coughley. Life on the Plains and at the Diggins.

Family Bibles, a large supply of Stationery, Blank Account Books, Music, Music Books, and a variety of Fancy Articles. The National School Books offered, as usual, to merchants, at publishers' wholesale prices.

In all its forms, done on the shortest notice, and at very low prices.

THOMAS NIXON is now prepared to insure buildings against loss by Fire, in either the "Mercantile" company of London (England), or the "Western" of Toronto.

The Subscriber is now prepared to pay the highest price in CASH, for all kinds of Farm Produce.

THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, May 11, 1855. 1y3

To Lease,

FOR a term of Seven Years from the 1st of April next, Lot No. 25, in the 2nd con. of Whitechurch now occupied by John Goodwill.

Apply to
WILLIAM ROE, Esq.,
Newmarket, or to
Rev. WILLIAM RITCHIE,
Sole Trustee—Georgina.
Newmarket, July 29, 1855. 1f-65

Kermott, Brother & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Tinctures, Varnish, Dye-stuffs, Spices, Rosin, Garden Seeds, &c., &c.
Manufacturers of Patent Medicines,
Hair Oils, Essences, &c., &c.
Newmarket, March 29, 1855. 1f-8

Furniture Wareroom.

JOSEPH MILLARD, Newmarket, has constantly on hand a large Assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Sideboards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and other articles usually required.

PATENT BEDSTEADS, of various descriptions; also, Coffin Plates, Mirrors, Varnish, &c., kept for sale.

As the subscriber keeps Coffins ready made, he is prepared to furnish Funerals, on the shortest notice.

Newmarket, February 18, 1854.

NEW FOUNDRY,

NEWMARKET.

THE Subscriber having lately established an Iron Foundry in this place, is now prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, either in Casting any kind of

Machinery for Mill Gearing, Or putting up STEAM ENGINES, on the shortest notice.

And all manner of Millwright Work, done to order. Cash paid for old Iron.

THOS. McPHERSON.
Newmarket, July 25, 1855. 1f-25

To Carpenters and Millwrights,

WANTED, a number of Carpenters and Millwrights, to whom constant employment will be given.

THOS. McPHERSON.
Newmarket, July 25, 1855. 1f-25

TORONTO

Boot and Shoe Store!

JUST Received, by the subscriber, a Large and well selected stock of spring and summer

BOOTS AND SHOES.

For men, women, and children, made of the best materials and in the latest styles.

The subscriber, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed, respectfully calls the attention of the public to the above stock. The whole has been selected with great care, expressly for this market.

W. CARLINE.
Newmarket, April 20, 1855. 1f-11

Flooring! Flooring!

THE subscribers having, at great expense, built one of the latest improved

PLANING MACHINES,

capable of planing 10,000 per day, are now prepared to dress lumber as well and as cheap as any other establishment in Canada. Having the advantage of building their own machinery, and one of the firm having had nearly 14 years experience in the business, they flatter themselves that they

Cannot be Beaten by any Shop in the western province. They keep constantly on hand

BEVEL WEATHERBOARDS.

These Boards are much superior to any other, as the lower edge is as thick as a common weatherboard, while it is but one quarter of an inch at the top, which gives the nail more hold and the sun less power to warp it. The boards are dressed with great care and exactness. Millwright Planing of all kinds, done in the best manner. Having one of the most improved Engine Lathes, they are prepared to do all kinds of

IRON AND WOOD TURNING.

On the shortest notice. Also, all kinds of SCROLL SAWING done in such a manner that for ordinary work it will be smooth enough for painting upon. A quantity of Seasoned Flooring for sale.

JOSIAH JAMES & CO.
Newmarket, August 9, 1855. 1f-37

New Tin and Copper Warehouse,

Newmarket, next to Col. Cutler's Mill.

HODGE & SON

WOULD most respectfully inform the inhabitants of Newmarket and the surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the above line, and are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to their care, with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

TERMS: LIBERAL.

HODGE & SON.
Newmarket, July 12, 1855. 1y24

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chartered by act of Parliament.

Capital 100,000.

Home Office Toronto.

President, I. O. GRIMM,
Vice President, THOS. HAWORTH.

DIRECTORS,
GEORGE MITCHELL, JAMES BEATTY, W. HENDERSON, WALTER MACFARLANE, RICK LEWIS, M. P. HAYS, T. P. ROBERTS.

ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor.
ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y. & Treas'r.

The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will give personal attention to parties desirous of effecting Insurance &c.

THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854. 1f-2

Cabinet Wareroom,

OLD STAND, MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

THE subscriber in returning thanks to his numerous friends and the public in general for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business, would respectfully inform them that he has now on hand a general assortment of

CABINET AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

All orders promptly attended to; and great care taken in their execution.

Funerals undertaken on the shortest notice.

JOSEPH BOTSFOED.
Newmarket Oct. 12, 1854. 1y-3

BLACKSMITHING!

ALLAN WHITE, formerly known by the name of Charles White, begs to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket, and the surrounding country, that he has

COMMENCED BUSINESS

In the Shop formerly occupied by Geo. Ball, where he hopes by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to secure a share of public patronage.

ALAN WHITE.
Newmarket, July 29, 1854. 1f-65

To Merchants and Farmers!

New Steam Grist Mill!

THE subscriber respectfully announces that his new **STEAM GRIST MILL**, lately erected in this place is now in thorough working order, and is prepared to do

Merchant or Custom Grinding, on the shortest notice, in a manner not to be surpassed in Western Canada.

And as this mill is capable of grinding about 40 bushels per hour, persons bringing Grists from a distance may, ordinarily, have it flourished to take home with them.

O. FORD,
Proprietor.
Newmarket, Aug. 2nd, 1855.

SADDLERY, HARNESS,

WHIPS, &c., &c.

OF every description; together with every article in the Trade, manufactured and for Sale by

WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.

LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!!!

ALL kinds of LEATHER and Shoe-maker's Findings, for Sale by

WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.

BOOTS & SHOES,

OF Superior Workmanship and Material, manufactured and for Sale by

WILLIAM WALLIS,<